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the book and placed his far-fetched interpretation upon them. The book is an array of materials regarding books and book materials and book depositories in many ages, but its style is not smooth and some serious typographical errors have not been corrected. The author allows his quarrel with the Assyriologists and even with modern biblical thought to obtrude itself too prominently in many places.

D. E. T.

ELMSLIE, W. A. L., AND SKINNER, JOHN. *Isaiah XL-LXVI*. Cambridge: University Press, 1914. xxxiv+137 pages. 1s. 6d. net.

This little book is the second volume on Isaiah in the series "The Revised Version, edited for the Use of Schools." It goes without saying that the work is thorough and probably as helpful as it can be made to the reader who must confine his researches almost exclusively to the English text. The notes on the text are more than reasonably full.

Interest centers in the Introduction. The authors seem to be loath to make a clear-cut division of this section of Isaiah at the end of chap. 55. This they finally do in a short section, though one reads the greater part of the Introduction with the very clear impression that the whole section is the work of one author.

The authors feel that the Servant passages are best explained by a synthesis of the two principal views regarding them, viz., the individualistic and the nationalistic, and even the third view of the Servant section as a "righteous section" is not to be excluded. Thus the Servant may represent Israel, "not in some sense, but in many senses." The Servant passages are held to be the work of the same author as chaps. 40-55 as a whole.

D. E. T.

KÖNIG, EDUARD. *Das antisemitische Hauptdogma*. Bonn: Weber, 1914. 64 pages.

The agitation on the subject of "Antisemitism" has produced considerable literature within the last ten years. Writers upon the theme have essayed to find its roots in Old Testament times, in the so-called antagonism between Judah and Israel, or the Jews and their neighbors. König vigorously combats such an idea, and properly discredits and defeats the contentions of its advocates. The present "Antisemitic" attitude has no corresponding phase, either in the Old Testament or in New Testament times. It belongs to later areas.

PR.

CHEYNE, T. K. *Fresh Voyages on Unfrequented Waters*. London: A. & C. Black, 1914. xxii+176 pages. 5s. net.

We are becoming accustomed to the prolific crop of books from the pen of Professor Cheyne. *The Mines of Isaiah* was a work on his researches, mainly on proper names, and this is a continuation of that book. He begins with Haggai and Zechariah and concludes the Old Testament in thirteen chapters and the New Testament in six. The territory around which nearly all the narratives revolve is North Arabia, and the magical name which lies concealed in some code form in many of the proper names found in his "voyages" is *Yerahme'el*. The so-called "discoveries" of the author are merely conjectures, mere juggling with letters and words, but, like a dice-thrower with loaded dice, he knows exactly the result ahead of him. As an example: